

RURAL DISTRICT OF
PEWSEY

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1952

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TO THE CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE RURAL DISTRICT OF
PEWSEY

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the annual report on the public health of the District during 1952.

The estimated population furnished by the Registrar General was 16470. The excess of births over deaths during 1952 was 151 and the rate of natural increase is thus 9.2 per 1000 population. There were 304 (163 male and 141 female) live births which give a rate per 1000 population of 21.96 when corrected for purposes of comparison with similar rates in other areas. The live birth rate for the administrative county is 15.2 and that for England and Wales 15.5 per 1000 population.

The death rate based on 153 deaths (88 male and 65 female) after correction for comparability was 10.4 per 1000 population. The death rate for England and Wales and for the administrative county respectively was 11.3 and 10.2 per 1000 population.

The death rate in infants under one year of age (infant mortality rate) is 19.7 per 1000 live births: there were actually 6 (4 male and 2 female) such deaths in 304 births during 1952. The corresponding figure for this rate in the administrative county was 21.8 per 1000 live births and 27.6 per 1000 live births for England and Wales.

The neonatal (under 4 weeks of age) deaths were 6 in number and comprise those already given as having occurred under one year of age. Death rates from special causes gave the following rates per 1000 population, for tuberculosis (0.12 per 1000), cancer (1.03 per 1000) and pneumonia (0.43 per 1000). The proportional mortality rates of principal diseases expressed as a proportion of the total deaths during the year were : diseases of the heart and circulation, other than coronary disease 34.0 per cent., vascular lesions of nervous system 13.1 per cent., cancer 11.1 per cent., coronary disease 13.7 per cent., influenza, pneumonia and bronchitis 8.5 per cent. and tuberculosis 1.3 per cent.

The maximum age at death was 97 years (female) and 93 years (male). The average age at death at ages over 65 years was about 76.9 years for males and 77.8 for females.

The *incidence rate* per 1000 population for the following notifiable diseases in the District during 1952 were : whooping cough 2.2 (England and Wales 2.6), scarlet fever 0.7 (England and Wales 1.53) and measles 2.0 (England and Wales 8.86).

Notifications of infective diseases totalled 99 for the District during 1952 ; this number included also 9 for dysentery and 5 for pneumonia.

Tuberculosis notifications which are not included above numbered 15 during 1952 : 14 were for lung disease.

415 children under 15 years of age were immunized during the year in the Rural District. 285 of these were primary inoculations ; 132 of the latter number were under one year of age.

Other relevant data are given in the body of the report which is followed by that of the Sanitary Inspector.

It gives me great pleasure to record my appreciation of the assistance and co-operation I have received from the staff and my colleagues at all times.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

RODERICK MACKAY,

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1953.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health	R. MACKAY, M.D., D.P.H.
Senior Sanitary Inspector	E. W. NEWMAN, M.S.I.A., Cert. San. Inspector and Cert. Meat and Food Inspector.
Additional Sanitary Inspector	T. F. HARDING, M.S.I.A., Cert. San. Inspector and Cert. Meat and Food Inspector.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	....	....	....	....	....	....	75828
Number of Parishes	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
Population mid-1952, as estimated by the Registrar							
General	....	....	....	....	....	Total	16470
Number of inhabited houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	3744
Number of new houses erected in 1952 :—							
By Private Enterprise	....	....	....	....	....	....	23
By Local Authority	....	....	....	....	....	....	72
Rateable Value	....	....	....	....	....	....	£100104
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	....	....	....	....	....	....	£413

VITAL STATISTICS

	M.	F.	Total
Live Births	163	141	304
Legitimate	147	136	283
Illegitimate	16	5	21
Still Births	—	2	2
Legitimate	—	2	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Live Birth Rate			21.96
Live Birth Rate for England and Wales			15.3
Number of deaths from all causes	88	65	153
Death Rate (corrected)			10.4
Death Rate for England and Wales			11.3
Deaths of Infants under one year :—			
Total	4	2	6
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	1	—	1
Infant Death Rate per 1000 live births			19.7
Infant Death Rate for England and Wales			27.6

NOTE :

The number of births, still-births, and deaths are those registered during 1952 after adjustment has been made for inward and outward transfers.

*BIRTH RATE : INFANT DEATH RATE : TOTAL DEATH
RATE, etc.—1952*

	<i>Pewsey R.D.</i>	<i>Administrative County</i>	<i>England and Wales</i>
Birth Rate (per 1000 pop.)	21.96	15.2	15.3
Death Rate (per 1000 pop.)	10.4	10.2	11.3
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year (per 1000 live births)	19.7	21.8	27.6
Death Rates—Special Causes (per 1000 pop.) :—			
Tuberculosis	0.12	0.19	0.24
Cancer	1.03	1.7	—
Pneumonia	0.43	—	0.47

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total number of notifications of infectious diseases during 1952 was 99 as against 328 in 1951. These included 36 whooping cough, 12 scarlet fever and 33 measles.

There were 9 cases of dysentery and 5 of pneumonia.

The greatest incidence, mainly whooping cough was in the month of January.

Human anthrax occurred on one occasion during the year; this disease was made notifiable in the Pewsey Rural District by order.

TUBERCULOSIS

Fifteen notifications of tuberculosis were received during the year; 14 of these were for lung disease.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1952

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Whooping Cough	18	6	8	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	5
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	3	-	1	-	1	2	2	-	-	12
Erysipelas	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Dysentery	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	9
Measles	-	-	1	-	1	1	6	10	-	-	-	14	33
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	3	1	1	2	-	1	2	1	1	2	-	14
Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	20	13	11	5	5	9	8	14	3	4	3	19	114

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS), 1952

Disease	Total	Age (Years)												
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-	Unknown
Whooping Cough	36	2	4	1	9	7	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	12	1	-	1	-	-	3	3	1	3	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Dysentery	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
Measles	33	-	2	4	-	6	18	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	99	3	6	6	9	13	34	10	3	7	3	4	-	1

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION AND VACCINATION

These services are rendered by the County Medical Officer's department as Local Health Authority under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Immunizations are carried out at welfare clinics, and at schools under the direct control of the County Medical Officer by the County Medical staff, and by general medical practitioners who also perform all vaccinations against smallpox on a patient-doctor basis by arrangement.

The County Medical Officer's department notifies mothers when the infant is three months old, and Health Visitor 'follow up' acts as a further stimulus, and also to ascertain whether consent is withheld, and to supplement information about infants who may have been vaccinated but not recorded and so on. Birth notifications are used as a basis for conducting this enquiry, and the register is kept up to date by record cards returned by the family doctor, supplemented by the Health Visitors' enquiries.

The number of children under one year old immunized during 1952 in the Rural District was 132; there were 304 births during the year. In the age groups 1—4 years and 5—15 years respectively, 110 and 43 were immunized during 1952. The total number primarily immunized under 15 years of age was 285. The following numbers were inoculated against diphtheria during the last 10 years:—

Age (Years)	Year										
	1943	'44	'45	'46	'47	'48	'49	'50	'51	'52	T't'l
1—4	189	251	248	203	142	190	60	176	304	242	2005
5—15	34	39	20	19	20	142	29	42	34	43	422
	223	290	268	222	162	332	89	218	338	285	2427

The total number of live births during this period (1943—'52) was 2976. The trend of immunizations under five years of age in the Rural District during the above-noted period is upwards.

WATER SUPPLY

The main supplies at Pewsey, Ludgershall, Chute, Chute Forest and Wootton Rivers proved to be satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year.

The Collingbourne scheme came into operation during 1952, but no alternative supply exists for the heavily polluted wells in the Avon valley; and an adequate water supply in this region is necessary, if only by reason of the pollution of existing wells.

HOUSING

The work of the health department under this heading has not materially changed during 1952, and again included investigations in connection with overcrowding and the allocation of housing accommodation. There have been in addition specific calls on the staff in connection with statutory work under the Housing Act and home visits in connection with infective disease investigations. In common with other localities, sub-standard housing has continued in use for want of adequate accommodation and the supervision of unsatisfactory housing has been a prominent feature of the departmental work also during 1952.

The housing available still falls short of the demand, and efforts must perforce thus be directed towards conserving any accommodation that can be reasonably used even if in the existing circumstances it falls far short of the standards of adequacy laid down by legislation.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Due attention was given throughout the year to the cleanliness of premises handling foodstuffs. It may generally be stated that the standard of hygiene was satisfactory during the year, and this is of the greatest importance in view of the greatly increased incidence throughout the country in recent years of diseases traceable to food contamination.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

One elderly person in need of care and attention was removed to the care of the Welfare Officer in January, 1952, under the provision of Section 47 of the above-noted Act.

CAUSES OF DEATH

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN—1952

					M.	F.	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	....	....	....	2	—	2
2	Tuberculosis, other	....	....	....	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic disease	....	....	....	1	—	1
4	Diphtheria	....	....	....	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	....	....	....	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	....	....	....	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	....	....	....	—	—	—
8	Measles	....	....	....	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	....	....	....	—	—	—
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	....	....	....	3	1	4
11	„ „ lung-bronchus	....	....	....	—	1	1
12	„ „ breast	....	....	....	—	2	2
13	„ „ uterus	....	....	....	—	—	—
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	....	....	....	5	4	9
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	....	....	....	—	1	1
16	Diabetes	....	....	....	1	1	2
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	....	....	....	13	7	20
18	Coronary disease, angina	....	....	....	12	9	21
19	Hypertension with heart disease	....	....	....	—	1	1
20	Other heart disease	....	....	....	21	19	40
21	Other circulatory disease	....	....	....	5	6	11
22	Influenza	....	....	....	—	—	—
23	Pneumonia	....	....	....	3	4	7
24	Bronchitis	....	....	....	5	1	6
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	....	....	....	—	—	—
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	....	....	....	1	1	2
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	....	....	....	1	—	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	....	....	....	2	—	2
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	....	....	....	1	—	1
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	....	....	....	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	....	....	....	1	1	2
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	....	....	....	8	3	11
33	Motor vehicle accidents	....	....	....	2	—	2
34	All other accidents	....	....	....	1	1	2
35	Suicide	....	....	....	—	2	2
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
Total all causes					88	65	153

RURAL DISTRICT OF
PEWSEY

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SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1952

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is difficult to appreciate improvements over a period of twelve months. One has to look back over five or six years and then it is possible to appreciate the rising standards of Public Health. We have had main water supplied to Wootton Rivers, Chute and the Collingbournes and we have a new sewer in Ludgershall. A large number of houses have their own piped water supply and many have their own small septic tank installations. Some of the old cottages are at last being demolished and the tenants re-housed in modern Council houses.

Despite the fact that we have a long way to go in the provision of sewers and water mains, housing remains of prime importance. The provision of the Housing Acts 1949-1951, with regard to improvement grants can be of great assistance in improving the housing standard of the district and every effort should be made to encourage the applicants for these grants. It is cheaper for these grants to be made than for the Council to provide new houses in replacement of all the sub-standard houses.

I must again thank Members of the Council and members of the staff for their co-operation and assistance.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. W. NEWMAN.

TABLE OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

Water Supply ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30
Drainage ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	427
Stables and Piggeries	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Fried Fish Shops	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Movable Dwellings	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
Factories	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Bakehouses	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Pest Control	....	....	....	....	....	....	412
Miscellaneous Visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	124
Visits under Public Health Act, 1936	....	....	....	....	....	....	208
Visits under Housing Act, 1936	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
Overcrowding ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	270
Verminous Premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	85
Rural Housing Survey	....	....	....	....	....	....	204
Infectious Disease and Disinfection....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38
Slaughterhouse and Knacker's Yard	....	....	....	....	....	....	266
Butchers	....	....	....	}	....	....	12
Fishmongers and Poulterers	....	....	....		....	....
Grocers	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
Dairies and Cowsheds	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Ice-cream Premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Food Preparing	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
Licenced Houses	....	....	....	....	....	....	45
Milk Sampling	....	....	....	....	....	....	24
Miscellaneous Food Visits	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Total visits							2287

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Various nuisances were dealt with by formal and informal action. One dangerous structure was dealt with under Section 58 of the Public Health Act, 1936. An order for demolition was made by the court and the owner failed to carry out any work until upon a second summons a fine was imposed by the Court.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1.	<i>Number of New Houses and Flats erected during the year.</i>	
(a)	By Local Authority	60
(b)	Private Enterprise	20
2.	<i>Inspection of dwellings during the year.</i>	
(i)	Inspected for housing defects under P.H. Acts	1206
(ii)	Inspected for housing defects under Housing Acts	326
(iii)	Number of dwellings found so dangerous or reasonably injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation	95
(iv)	Number of dwellings found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation	100
3.	<i>Remedy of defects by Informal Action.</i>	
	Number of dwellings rendered fit in consequence of Informal Action	28
4.	<i>Action under Statutory Powers (Public Health and Housing Acts).</i>	
(a)	Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of Housing Acts, 1936	Nil
(i)	Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
(ii)	Number of dwellings rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	Nil
	(a) By owners	Nil
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(B)	<i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts</i>	
(i)	Number of dwellings in respect of which formal notices were served	13
(ii)	Number of dwellings rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
	(a) By owners	10
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(C)	<i>Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.</i>	
(i)	Number of Demolition Orders made	2
(ii)	Number of Houses demolished as a result of Demolition Orders	7
(iii)	Number of undertakings accepted	2
(iv)	Number of undertakings completed	1
(D)	<i>Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.</i>	
(i)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made	Nil
(ii)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were cancelled, as result of premises having been made fit	Nil
(E)	<i>Housing Act, 1936, Part iv. Overcrowding.</i>	
(i)	Number of known cases of overcrowded dwellings at end of year	15
(ii)	Number of cases discovered during the year	7
(iii)	Number of cases abated during the year	21
Note. Rural Housing Survey includes all Council Houses.		

INVESTIGATION INTO THE TAKING OF LODGERS

All the Local Authorities houses were inspected for overcrowding and record cards were prepared. Previously tenants in old Council Houses were permitted to take lodgers but those in post-war houses were not so permitted. It was decided that lodgers should be permitted with the approval of the Local Authority and a charge of 2/6 per week is made except in special circumstances. Investigations are made into the advisability of allowing lodgers in particular houses and reports made to the Clerk for his action.

RURAL HOUSING SURVEY

Total number of houses surveyed up to December 31st, 1952—1955.

<i>Classification</i>					
1	2	3	4	5	Total
760	29	50	21	95	955

Notes :—

- (1) These statistics have been compiled from the application forms sent to all applicants on the waiting list on 1st January, 1953, asking them to renew their applications for a further six months.
- (2) 56 persons who renewed their applications in July, 1952, at the previous six-monthly review, or who have applied since the 1st July, 1952, have not returned the application forms sent to them on 1st January, 1953.
- (3) Of the 82 applicants on the waiting list for North Tidworth :—
 - (a) 16 are living in Army Married Quarters.
 - (b) 22 are living in other properties owned by the W.D.
 - (c) 14 are living in Arena Road Camp, South Tidworth.
 - (d) Of those living in W.D. property 6 are under Notice to Quit.
- (4) Applicants for houses are allowed a choice of three parishes. These statistics have been compiled having regard only to the first choice of each applicant.

PEWSEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

SUMMARY OF HOUSING APPLICATIONS AS AT 5/2/1953

Parish	No children		One child	Two child- ren	Three child- ren	Four child- ren	Over 4 child- ren	Single	Total	Present Accommodation	
	Old people	Young people								Hous. or Fltd	Rooms
Alton	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1
Burbage	1	2	5	1	1	2	1	2	15	7	8
Charlton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chute	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Collingbourne Ducis	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	4	—
Collingbourne Kingston	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Easton Royal	2	—	2	3	1	—	—	1	9	6	3
Enford	2	—	5	3	2	—	—	—	13	8	5
Everleigh	1	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	5	5	—
Ludgershall	6	20	24	11	2	1	1	1	66	30	36
Manningford	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Milton	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Netheravon and Fittleton	—	3	6	9	5	2	—	—	25	16	9
North Newnton	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	1
North Tidworth	14	13	24	16	5	9	1	—	82	64	18
Oare	1	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	7	5	2
Pewsey	13	18	25	14	9	2	—	1	82	49	33
Rushall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upavon	3	4	12	3	1	1	—	1	25	13	12
Wilcot	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	3
Wilsford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Woodborough	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	4	4	—
Wootton Rivers	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	4	3	1
Totals	46	67	120	67	30	18	4	7	359	227	132

RODENT CONTROL

Since April 1st, 1952, Mr. P. N. Ruisey has been employed by the Council as Rodent Operator, and at the beginning of the year the pre-baiting technique of rodent control was superseded by the use of 'Warfarin,' the blood anti-coagulant. It was hoped that the use of this substance would allow substantial economies to be made in the cost of the service, and the Council decided that as from April, 1st, 1952, a free service should be extended to all private dwellings.

These measures have had a salutary effect upon the rodent population of the district, and it can safely be said that there are fewer rats in the district than ever before. That the use of Warfarin has enabled considerable economies to be made is evidenced by the fact that the number of visits made by the operator to deal with each infestation has been reduced from 8.2 to 3.4, and this in turn has reduced his travelling time and mileage in a like proportion. The number of premises reinfested after treatment has been considerably reduced due to the fact that rats will take the poison very readily and do not develop bait prejudice: it is in addition, quite safe for the operator to handle and does not appear to be toxic to domestic pets and fowls unless consumed in fantastically large quantities.

Occupiers of private dwellings have sought the Council's assistance much more readily since a free service was instituted: this has helped us by bringing to light infestations which would otherwise have gone on untreated or treated by amateur methods: 170 premises were treated during the year as opposed to 126 during 1951. A significant feature has been the large numbers of business firms and farmers who have utilised the service.

It is regretted that some of the farmers in the area are not complying with the Threshing Regulations by encircling the ricks with close mesh wire netting. To ignore the provision of these Regulations is to miss an ideal opportunity to wipe out a focus of infestation.

ANTHRAX

Following a case of Anthrax in a human an investigation was carried out in an endeavour to trace the source of the infection. All cases of Anthrax in animals were investigated and circumstantial evidence was sufficient to justify our opinion that the infection was caused by animal feeding stuff. Reports were made to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and to the Ministry of Health.

WATER SUPPLIES

Collingbourne Water Scheme.

The Collingbourne water scheme is now providing piped water to Collingbourne Kingston, Collingbourne Ducis and adjacent hamlets. Plans are going ahead to provide Burbage with a piped supply at an early date.

Bacteriological and Chemical samples of water are taken periodically and on any complaint as to the purity of the water. All main supplies have proved satisfactory but shallow wells are as always a grave source of danger, and high priority should be given to piped supplies serving smaller parishes.

DRAINAGE

Pewsey Main Sewer.

There are still 6 properties unconnected to the Pewsey sewer. One property will be connected shortly and the others are at the moment causing some difficulty.

Ludgershall Main Sewer.

It is estimated that 90% of the properties in Ludgershall now have a water carriage system of drainage. Co-operation with owners in the area was excellent and as a result formal action was only resorted to on one or two isolated occasions.

Septic Tank Installations.

Where it is unlikely that sewers will be available for some years owners are being encouraged to instal individual septic tanks. During the year no fewer than 50 new tanks were built serving 69 houses.

Drainage Generally.

The provision of piped water supply to the Collingbournes makes it even more essential that main sewers be provided as soon as possible.

Netheravon and Upavon.

Once again all that can be said is that main sewers must be provided to prevent nuisances occurring in open ditches and to reduce to a minimum the pollution of the River Avon.

LICENCED HOUSES

At the beginning of the year it was arranged for a Sanitary Inspector to accompany the Magistrates on an inspection of all the licenced houses in the Pewsey and Ludgershall Licencing Area. Unfortunately this did not include the licenced houses in Burbage. Reports were made on all the houses and at the Brewster Sessions and by letter the licencees and owners were advised what improvements were required to bring the houses up to a reasonable standard. It was pointed out that some of the houses needed improvements immediately and others were less urgent. The general idea is that the required standard be reached in five years.

By December 31st of this year no fewer than nine houses out of the twenty seven inspected had had major improvements and a further two had work in hand. If this rate of progress is maintained there is little doubt that the standard of houses in this district will be very high but no higher than they should be.

FACTORIES

Number of Factories without mechanised Power — 12.

Number of Factories with mechanised Power — 43.

Inspections were made of 22 of these factories and a number of defects were dealt with informally. Written informal notices were served in four cases, two of which had been referred to this department by the Factory Inspector. All defects were remedied without further action.

PUBLIC ENQUIRY INTO BURGESS FACTORY, CHUTE

Mr. Harding gave evidence with regard to the dehydration of meat and the possible nuisances that could occur therefrom. Certain conditions to be applied to the Planning Approval were suggested and sent to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

MEAT INSPECTION

The number of animals killed in the Pewsey Slaughterhouse still continues to rise in the peak period. Overtime averaged at about 8 hours per week during this period of August, September, October, November and December and averaged between 1 and 2 hours per week during the remainder of the year. Killing takes place every Sunday during the peak period and continues for a few weeks in January and February.

The Swindon abattoir is expected to open in the New Year and it is hoped this will relieve the congestion at our slaughterhouse.

MEAT INSPECTION

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

		<i>Cattle excluding cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed	....	768 (730)	337 (387)	974 (1069)	4226 (3294)	37 (27)
Number inspected	....	768 (730)	337 (387)	974 (1069)	4226 (3294)	37 (27)
All Diseases except Tuberculosis whole carcasses condemned		3 (7)	5 (4)	4 (3)	25 (12)	5 (1)
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	....	182 (150)	95 (47)	2 (3)	171 (141)	12 (8)
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	....	24.09 (21.50)	29.67 (13.18)	0.62 (0.56)	4.64 (4.64)	45.94 (33.33)
Tuberculosis only whole carcase con- demned	.... ....	2 (6)	3 (8)	1 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	....	55 (41)	60 (67)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	.... ....	7.42 (6.43)	18.69 (19.377)	.10 (0)	0 (0)	2.70 (0)

*E. H. Perkins and Son Ltd.,
Marlborough.*